

Acausal Science And The Physics of Acausal Energy

- ° Preface
- ° A 2014 Comment On The Physics of Acausal Energy
- ° Acausal Science: Life and The Nature of the Acausal
- ° The Physics of Acausal Energy

Preface

Given the publication by a third party in May 2024 of a book which attempts to expand upon the ideas in David Myatt's 1990s text *The Physics of Acausal Energy*, we reproduce here that text as published in Myatt's final and revised version dated JD2454995.173 (2009) as well as his relevant JD2451513.86458 text *Acausal Science: Life and The Nature of the Acausal*.

Also included are Myatt's interesting 2014 comments when asked about his 1990s *The Physics of Acausal Energy*, which comments provide the necessary context.

Rufus Malisius et allæ
August 2024
v.1.03

A 2014 Comment On The Physics of Acausal Energy

Q: I've read the extracts from your *The Physics of Acausal Energy* that have been published. When do you intend to publish the rest, and what experiments have you conducted or are conducting in connection with the theory?

A: The experiments, such as they were given various other commitments, were undertaken in the 1990's when I was fortunate enough to have an electronics workshop with space to conduct such experiments. One of my hobbies during that and the previous decade was repairing scientific instruments and electronic equipment of the kind used in schools and universities, and in the 1990's I occasionally did sub-contract work of a part-time nature for a firm (HSI) specializing in such repairs. I also repaired some physics and electronic equipment for an independent school, which repairs included their numerous old Radford Labpacks (a superb piece of kit) many of which no longer worked and all of which, when used under certain conditions, had a potentially serious fault – related to their high voltage DC output – which required fixing.

One field of experimental enquiry I pursued in the late 1990's concerned trying to ascertain whether it was possible to usefully measure some physical property of a living organism (of a macro or micro type). One such physical property I explored was electrical resistance, and thus involved measuring the resistance of an organism on the macro level (as for example in a growing plant) and on the micro level (as in plant tissue) and then trying to ascertain whether that resistance changed under various conditions, such as when in close proximity to another living organism of the same and of a different type, and if so, how does that resistance vary with respect to the size or type of organism and to the distance between them. Of course, to be scientific each experiment had to be replicated, as exactly as possible, many times in order to ascertain if there were any consistent, reproducible, results.

That set of experiments was never fully completed, due to a change in priorities following my arrest – and the seven hour search of my home – in early 1998 by Detectives from Scotland Yard. Which arrest formed part of what turned out to be a three year long international investigation into my political (and alleged paramilitary and terrorist) activities.

In respect of the theory, I was working on going beyond my original idea of using tensor analysis to describe an acausal space, a description based on equations involving a tensor with nine non-zero symmetric components. Which original idea was of trying to describe acausal space in terms of something either akin to a Riemannian metric or which posited a new type of metric describable in such conventional terms. In effect, I was therefore albeit in a stumbling way trying to develop a new mathematical formulation to represent a-causal time and which formulation obviously could not involve (except possibly as a limiting case) equations involving some function (such as a differential) of the causal time of physics. However, I never got very far in developing this new formulation mostly because I lacked the mathematical skill and my feeble attempts to try and develop such new skills as would be required were, as with my experiments, interrupted by my arrest and by subsequent developments, such as my conversion to Islam later in 1998 and the travels in the Muslim world which followed.

The extracts you refer to were made around 1993, with copies sent to a few friends as well as – if my ageing memory is correct – being published some years later on JRW's then 'geocities' DM website. As for the complete first draft of *The Physics of Acausal Energy*, it was completed in late 1997 as *wpd files on several floppy disks, and which disks were seized – along with my computers, other disks, documents, letters, and data CD's – during that 1998 dawn raid

on my home. All these items were kept by the police and not returned to me until the Summer of 2001. In the intervening years a change of life-style and domicile, together with various travels and the breakdown of my marriage, combined to make me leave all such material (together with my favourite bespoke Tweed overcoat, a split cane fly-fishing rod, an exquisite moon-dial wristwatch, five notebooks containing my commentary of *The Agamemnon*, and other belongings) in storage in a shed in the garden of my former home where still lived my soon-to-be former spouse and her family, with my intention being to collect those belongings on my return from a trip to the Middle East.

However, I never saw these belongings – nor my former spouse – again, and was told all those belongings had been disposed of. Thus, those extracts are all that remain of *The Physics of Acausal Energy*. I corrected, by hand, a print-out of those extracts in the Summer of 2002 following some months dwelling upon the ideas therein while living as I did that Summer in a tent in the Lake District, posting my revisions to a friend who circulated a few copies. Not long after, I moved to live and work on a farm, and for years had neither the time nor the desire to further pursue that theory or those experiments, until around 2009 when I endeavoured to reproduce what I remembered of the rest of the text of *The Physics of Acausal Energy*. But I soon realized that not only was I writing a new text – and which new text would be incomplete without reproducing and continuing the experiments and developing the new mathematics required – but also that I was no longer interested in the physical, the experimental, and the mathematical, aspects of the theory. For I felt those aspects belonged to a different me, to the decades of my former self, and that it would moreover be better if someone who was interested, with better mathematical skills than I, took up the challenge. Thus, I issued a 'revised version' of those (2002 corrected) 1993 extracts, and left it at that.

My interest in the theory now, such as it is, is purely a metaphysical one, as part of my philosophy of *pathei-mathos*.

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Source: <https://davidmyatt.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/dwm-2014-questions.pdf>

Acausal Science Life and The Nature of the Acausal

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The Nature of Science

Science is generally regarded and generally understood to be the rational pursuit of knowledge by empirical means – that is, through observation, experiment and the use of reason, or logic. Genuine scientific theories are only a rational explanation of what has been observed, in an experiment or via the senses, or what has been assumed to exist on the basis of observation, experiment or logical reasoning.

All reasoning, however, has to be based upon some fundamental assumptions, or some fundamental beliefs. These beliefs or assumptions, which underlie science by the nature of knowledge itself and by the nature of the pursuit of knowledge, concern the fundamental reality – the nature of what we call existence itself.

So far in the history of human thought, there have been two quite different but comprehensive answers given to the nature of Reality. The first of these, though not the most ancient, is what we may call the rationalist answer, and this underlies what has become to be called modern Science. This answer is based upon the assumption that Reality can be defined – or rather, understood – by us. The assumption here is that what is called the natural or *physical* world – observed, known or understood by our senses – is the basis of knowledge, and that anything which is not immediately observable, and thus not subject to experiment and verification, cannot form the basis for a proper, rational, understanding.

The second, and perhaps the more ancient, answer is based upon the belief that there is a hierarchy of realities, of which the observable and thus physical reality, of which we are part, is but one and perhaps the lowest one. The highest reality is considered to be the realm of God – or 'the gods'. Most of the higher realities beyond us are considered to be unknown to us and unknowable by us. Belief in such things as miracles, and 'magic', depends on this particular answer to the nature of Reality. In contrast to the rationalist answer, this may be called the theistic answer to the question: What is the nature of Reality?

The real beginnings of the rationalist answer occurs in the works of Aristotle. According to him: (i) the cosmos (or Reality) exists independently of us and our consciousness, and thus independent of our senses; (ii) our limited understanding of this 'external world' depends for the most part upon our senses – that is, on what we can see, hear or touch; that is, on what we can observe or come to know via our senses; (iii) logical argument, or reason, is *the* means to knowledge and understanding of and about this 'external world'; (iv) the cosmos is, of itself, a reasoned order subject to rational laws.

The Question Of Life

The importance of these Aristotelian essentials needs emphasizing, for they enable us to avoid the speculation, the confusion and the often irrational assumptions and conclusions that mark the theistic attempts at understanding. For example, what is beyond our senses and our direct experience cannot form the basis of understanding, and is therefore irrelevant – for what is important to understanding is what is known, what is perceived by us, and what can be logically extrapolated from this understanding. Using these Aristotelian essentials, we can soon appreciate some of

the most important conclusions which Aristotle himself reached. These logical conclusions, based on the essentials we have accepted, form the basis of our own enquiry. They are:

(1) Since the cosmos is an order, a changing, which we because of our consciousness can understand, the change, or movement, of things in this cosmos does not have a beginning as it does not have an end. Therefore, any speculation about the 'origin' of this cosmos is idle and useless because the cosmos is eternal.

(2) This changing of the cosmos - the movement within it, its cycle of growth, decline and growth for example - is itself dependent on something. This is the timeless, or eternal, 'prime mover', or 'First Cause', which itself does not move, *as measured by time*. Time itself is the measure of movement - that is, time is implicit in, or is a part of, movement. Expressed another way, time is the measure of change.

(3) All life implies 'ordinary' matter plus an extra "something". Our own human life possesses more of this extra "something" than other life. Thus do we and we alone of all life that we know have 'consciousness', an awareness of our surroundings, and 'the desire to know'.

The Acausal and The Soul of Living Beings

If we use slightly different terminology, we can at once understand these things better. The cause of movement itself must be a-causal, that is, "beyond the causal". The 'prime mover' - or the being of the cosmos itself, the 'cosmic Being' - is thus acausal. Movement, and thus change, are causal. It is the acausal which causes, or drives, the movement of the causal, of ordinary matter. Furthermore, we can say that it is this acausal which is the extra "something" which life possesses. That is, life is a contact, or intermingling, of matter with the acausal - or expressed another way, life is where the acausal continuum is manifest in the causal continuum.

All living beings, because they are living beings, possess what may be termed *acausal energy*. The acausal energy which life - which all living beings - possess because they are living may be described, somewhat inaccurately, as the "life-force" or "the soul" of that living being, for this acausal energy is not destroyed, or lost, when that living being ceases to live in the causal, physical world. That is, this acausal energy is preserved beyond the physical, causal, death of that living being.

Furthermore, *all* living beings - however small - possess acausal energy.

The science of Physics describes the ordinary matter of the cosmos and its movement, or change. This description depends on ordinary or *causal time*. But this is an incomplete description of the cosmos because it considers such movement in isolation, in purely causal terms, whereas the cosmos, and the matter/energy within it, is both causal and acausal. Furthermore, the changes which Physics describes are described by an earth-derived and earth-bound causal time based on our own planetary-sun cycle of change.

What needs to be understood is that this other aspect, the acausal, can be experienced and known - that is, it exists in the physical sense, can be discovered by us, and known. It is not 'immaterial' in the sense of being 'spiritual', and neither is it unknowable in the sense of theistic philosophy. The best way is to consider this acausal as another type of energy or change, different from ordinary energy and ordinary, causal, change as measured and understood by causal, earth-derived, time. This acausal is most evidently manifest to us in living things - in we ourselves, and in the aspects or life-forms of Nature.

To make this acausal real for ourselves - to fully understand it - we have to somehow discover, describe or capture and express this acausal in some physical way. We must find some means of describing the changes of this 'acausal matter/energy' in terms of 'acausal time'. For this, the mathematical descriptions used by Physics to describe the changes of ordinary matter will not do because such descriptions describe such changes in terms of causal time, even when non-Euclidean geometry is used.

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The Nature of the Acausal

Causal Time and Space

First, it is necessary to try and describe the causal 'world' of matter, motion and causal time: that is the phenomenal world of Physics.

The traditional description of causal, or ordinary, matter and its movement or change involves the use of a *frame of reference*, or geometrical co-ordinate system, whether this be an absolute one, as posited by Newton, or a relative one, as posited by modern Physics. *Space* is defined by this frame of reference - for space, in the physical sense, is said to exist between two objects, or points, which are themselves described by fixed co-ordinates of a frame of reference. Space is simply 'extension'. In this simple sense, causal time is the duration between the movement of an object, measured from some starting point in a frame of reference, to the measured end of that movement in the same frame of reference.

The notions of 'force' and 'energy' are used to describe changes which an object or objects can undergo, and such changes are dependent on the mass, velocity (or movement), rate of change of velocity and the distance of movement of the object or the other object(s) which affect or cause an object to so change. Force, and energy, are basically

expressions of the changes of causal matter over causal time.

Modern physics assumes these things - force, space and time - exist, of themselves. That is, that *space* exists and that a particular force, for example the gravitational force due to a massive object, exists in the space around that massive object - or may even be some function of this abstract Space itself.

Whatever the reality of such concepts in actual, cosmic, terms, they have hitherto proved useful in describing the motion and behaviour of observed and observable physical matter, as they have provided a basic understanding of the known physical cosmos.

In the overall, cosmic sense, the Physics of causal matter, and the laws which form the basis of this Physics, should be considered to be a special, or limiting, case of the Acausal or unitary cosmos described by the laws and processes and concepts of acausal matter and acausal time. That is, the laws, process and concepts of acausal matter and acausal time should also describe, as a limiting case, the laws, processes and concepts of known physical matter.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the modern theories of quantum mechanics and 'chaos' are just as much bound to causal concepts of Time and Space as the older theories such as that of Newton. Similarly, abstract mathematical models such as those of n-dimensional non-Euclidean geometry are also based upon the causal when applied to actual physical concepts: they always imply some sort of 'metric', some notion of causal Space. The thinking, the perception, the models and theories which result are still causal - still seeking to describe the cosmos in terms of a causal time and a concept of Space which is inherently causal. This is so because the very concept of Space, however described in current philosophical, physical or mathematical terms, is always defined through causality. *Only when Time itself is defined as being both causal and acausal can Space itself be properly defined*, with their being causal Space and acausal Space.

Acausal Matter and Acausal Time and Space

It should be understood that there are two different types of 'acausal matter' (or acausal being) which exist. There is: (1) pure acausal matter (or more correctly pure acausal energy) which exists purely in the realm (or 'universe' or 'dimensions' or continuum) of the acausal; and (2) that acausal matter (or acausal being) which by its nature, its very being, exists in *both* the acausal and the causal. An example of this second type is life itself - that is, life is considered to be a manifestation of acausal energy in the causal continuum.

Acausal matter of the second type - which exists partly in the causal - may be *defined* as ordinary, causal, matter plus an extra "acausal something" - rather like a charged particle is ordinary matter plus the extra "causal something" of electrical charge. For the present, and for convenience, we may call this extra "acausal something", acausal charge.

The basic properties of acausal matter are:

- (1) An acausal object, or mass, can change without any external force acting upon it - that is, the change is implicit *in* that acausal matter, by virtue of its inherent acausal charge.
- (2) The rate of change of an acausal object, or mass, is proportional to its acausal charge.
- (3) The change of an acausal object can continue until all its acausal charge has been dissipated.
- (4) Acausal charge is always conserved.
- (5) An acausal object, or mass, is acted upon by all other acausal matter in the cosmos.
- (6) Each acausal object in the physical cosmos attracts or repels every other acausal object in the physical cosmos with a magnitude which is proportional to the product of the acausal charges of those objects, and inversely proportional to the distance between them as measured in causal space.

Acausal time is implicit in acausal matter, because causal space, as such, does not exist for acausal matter - that is, such acausal matter cannot be described by a frame of reference in causal space. Separation, in the sense of physical, causal, space measured by moments of causal time or a duration of causal time, does not exist for acausal matter because such a separation implies causal time itself. Hence the principle that an acausal object or mass is acted upon by all other matter in the cosmos because all such matter can be considered to be 'joined together' - to be part of an indivisible whole, a unity. In this sense, the acausal may be described as organic. In the abstract and illustrative sense, we could say that all acausal matter with acausal charge exists in the physical world described by causal space and causal time *as well as existing simultaneously in a different continuum described by acausal space and acausal time*, with this 'acausal space' incapable of being described in terms of conventional physical space, either Euclidean or non-Euclidean. This 'acausal space' and this 'acausal time' are manifested by, and described by, acausal charge itself - that is, by the extra property which acausal matter possesses because it is acausal.

The properties of acausal matter, enumerated above, form the basis for the new Physics which describes acausal matter and its changes, and it is no coincidence that many of them express, for acausal charge, what the ordinary Physics expresses for ordinary matter and electric charge.

Detecting Acausal Charges

The acausal charges should, if they exist - that is, if the suppositions above are correct - be capable of being physically detected. That is, they should be capable of being observed, by us, and should be capable of being measured

quantitatively using some measuring device devised for such a purpose. Following such detection and measurement, observations of the behaviour of such acausal charges could be made. Such observations would then form the basis for theories describing the nature and the laws of such charges. The result would then be the construction of organic machines and equipment, following the invention of basic "machines" to generate, or produce, moving acausal charges.

A useful comparison to aid the understanding of such a process of discovery, measurement and theory, exists in the history of electricity. Static electricity was known for many centuries, but not understood until the concept of positive and negative charges was postulated. Later, instruments such as the gold-leaf electroscope were invented for detecting and measuring such charges. Other instruments, such as frictional machines and the Leyden jar, were invented for producing and accumulating, or storing, electric charges, and producing small 'galvanic currents' or electricity. Then the great experimental scientist Faraday showed that 'galvanic currents', magnetism and static charges were all related, and produced what we now call an electro-magnetic generator to produce electricity. From such simple experimental beginnings, our world has been transformed by machines and equipment using electricity, and by the electronics which has developed from electricity.

It seems logical to suggest that acausal charges cannot be detected by any measuring equipment based on electricity, or any electrical property such as resistance - for electricity is purely a causal phenomena, describable in terms of causal Physics. To detect acausal charge and thus some acausal change, something acausal may have to be used. This may well be something organic - that is, something living which possesses the property of responding to the presence (nearness) of the acausal charge(s) inherent in living things.

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Life and the Acausal Charge

Life implies the following seven attributes - a living organism respire; it moves; it grows or changes; it excretes waste; it is sensitive to, or aware of, its environment; it can reproduce itself, and it can nourish itself.

The acausal charge or charges which a living organism possesses is what causes or provokes the physical and chemical changes in an object so that it exhibits the above attributes. For instance, a living cell could not be made from its molecular constituent parts and then be expected to suddenly become 'alive'. The process of life occurs only when acausal charges are present in addition to the ordinary matter (of elements, molecules and so on) which make up the substance of an organism.

An organism - something which is alive - obeys the ordinary laws of physics (with one known exception) but is also subject to the laws which govern acausal matter. Ordinary matter, or a dead once living organism, does not obey the laws which govern such acausal matter.

The one known exception is the second law of thermodynamics - a living organism represents an increase in order: a re-structuring of physical matter in a more ordered way. This change toward more order may be said to be 'powered' or caused by the acausal energy of acausal charges. The causal energy changes in organisms, which can be described by ordinary chemical reactions between elements and molecules - that is, in terms of chemical energy - are produced or caused by acausal charges. In effect, such chemical reactions are one of the physical manifestations of acausal charges in the causal continuum. Being 'alive' means ordinary physical matter is re-organized, or changed, in a more ordered way. A living organism possesses the capacity, by virtue of its acausal charges, to create order, to synthesize order from the less ordered physical world. Life implies an increase in order in the causal continuum.

Acausal Technology and Medicine

The basic properties of acausal matter enable us to really begin to understand, for the first time, the real nature of the cosmos, as they can show us the way toward developing a truly unitary, or organic, technology and an unitary, or organic, medicine capable of replacing the rather lifeless, primitive and often damaging medicine of the present which relies on traumatic surgery and often debilitating pharmaceutical compounds.

One way of capturing the acausal is to develop a truly organic technology - that is, to grow living machines from organic material. Such an organic technology would be totally different from the current concern with "molecular electronics" and "nanotechnology" because these concerns still depend on manufactured, discrete and dead electronic components which themselves are based on descriptions of causal matter using causal time.

Electronics, for example, is a means of describing the changes of a particular type of causal matter - electrons - over causal time, and enables components and circuits to be built to alter and control the flow of electrons. Thus, for example, using organic 'molecules' to store data is not a genuine organic technology, because: (i) such molecules are manufactured to do one or two specific, inert, tasks; (ii) such molecules are not basically alive as independent changing organisms - that is, not possessed of the acausal; and (iii) they would still be somehow connected to, and dependent upon, electronic components.

A truly organic technology uses one type of acausal matter, living matter, and its changes, or growth, in a living way to produce an organic machine made entirely of organic matter, with no dead, discrete, manufactured components - electronic or otherwise. We ourselves would interact with, or control these organic machines in a living way, for example by using our "thoughts" (via "biofeedback" or something more sophisticated) or a living symbiotic

relationship, such as the relationship of a hunting man with his well-trained, and well-cared for, hunting dog. In either case, the parameters of change, of control, of such organic machines would be natural or living ones determined by the acausal, or living, changes of that organic machine - rather than determined by causal, inert, matter such as an electronic, electrical or mechanical circuit. In the example of the hunting dog, the parameter of control is the relationship which exists between the dog and its master. Such a truly organic technology would enable us, for instance, to build or create an organic space-ship capable of travelling between the stars, with this ship being a living, existing, being, capable of living or existing in interstellar space, and having some kind of symbiotic and probably caring relationship with its crew or its controller.

David Myatt
JD 2451513.86458

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<https://web.archive.org/web/20040419193101/http://www.geocities.com/davidmyatt/spacetimebeing.html>

The Physics of Acausal Energy

Part One: An Outline of the New Physics

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The Axioms of Acausal and Causal Space and Time

The Cosmos consists of: (1) the causal, phenomenal, universe - described by the three-dimensional causal geometry of causal Space and by one dimension of linear causal Time - and (2) the acausal universe, described by an acausal Space of n acausal dimensions, and an acausal, un-linear, Time of n dimensions, where n is currently unknown but is greater than three and less than or equal to infinity.

The causal universe is the realm of causal matter/energy, and the acausal universe is the realm of acausal matter/energy. (See Footnote 1)

The causal universe is currently described by causal sciences such as Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy. The acausal universe can be described by a new science based on the new Physics of acausal energy.

The acausal is currently only indirectly known to us from our observation of, and empathy with, life: with those causal-based living organisms and beings which dwell with us on this planet we have called Earth.

Causal science is based on the following foundations: (i) the causal, phenomenal, universe exists independently of us and our consciousness, and thus independent of our senses; (ii) our limited understanding of this causal 'external world' depends for the most part upon our senses - that is, on what we can see, hear or touch; that is, on what we can observe or come to know via our senses and by practical scientific experiments; (iii) logical argument, or reason, is the basic means to knowledge and understanding of and about this 'external world'; (iv) the cosmos is, of itself, a reasoned order subject to rational laws; (v) that, in competing explanations of events or observations, the simplest and most logical explanation is to be preferred.

Understanding Acausal Energy

To understand the nature of acausal energy, the best way to begin is to observe living organisms, because each living organism is a place, a region - a nexion - where acausal energy is manifest in, or presenced, in our ordinary causal Space and causal (or linear) Time.

That is, it is acausal energy - emanating from the acausal - which animates causal matter and makes it "alive", and this acausal energy derives from, originates in, acausal Space and manifests the property of acausal Time. Hence, every nexion which is a living being is a region in the Cosmos where the acausal intrudes upon the causal, with it being assumed that the greater the complexity of a living organism, the more acausal energy it possesses, and the more complex, and larger, the nexion to the acausal.

This animation of physical matter occurs within physical matter to make that matter specialized and directed, and co-ordinated, with other physical matter. That is, it structures such matter in particular ways, often hierarchically, changing its nature from static to dynamic and symbiotic, and it is this ability of physical matter to interact in a symbiotic way with other physical matter (to grow, change and develop) - to make connexions to other physical matter and animate them - which marks the changes of living organisms from the changes of non-living matter, such as the growth of some crystals.

In addition, it is further assumed that - just like causal energy - acausal energy cannot be created or destroyed. Thus, when a living organism dies, the acausal energy that animated its physical, causal, atoms either remains, for a certain limited causal Time, in the causal, or returns to the acausal - so that the death of an living organism is simply the

closure of the nexion - the connexion - between causal and acausal, and the loss/breakdown of causal form.

The life-span of a living organism is determined by the amount of acausal energy present - the amount which animates it - and whether or not the connexion to the causal: (1) remains open (and thus possibly brings the transfer of more acausal energy to the organism); or (2) decreases (which restricts the further flow of acausal energy); or (3) closes.

An living organism - physical matter which possesses the attribute or mark of life - obeys the ordinary laws of Physics but is also subject to the laws which govern acausal matter. Ordinary matter, or a dead once living organism, does not obey the laws which govern such acausal matter.

Observing Acausal Energy in the Causal

Observation of living organisms reveals, for example, that they - in contrast to ordinary inert matter - do not require an external force for their movement. That is, their motion is already "inherent" in them by virtue of their nature as living organisms. Similarly, living organisms not only move without the application of any external physical force, but they also change without any external physical force being applied - for example, a young living organism, such as a human child, normally grows in a certain way over a certain period of causal Time. Such growth is limited, in causal Time and causal Space, and is followed after a period of causal Time, by a slow decline, and then, ultimately, by causal death. The more evolved, the more complicated, the physical organism, the more acausal energy it may be said to possess or be able to access.

For convenience, the acausal energy that we may detect in the causal will be considered to be manifest, to us, in our causal phenomenal universe, by means of what we may call acausal charge. That is, we shall refer to the acausal energy that manifests itself in the causal - within, for example, living causal beings - as possessing the property of propagating, or emitting, by its flux (change), *acausal charge*.

That is, the movement of acausal energy in the causal gives rise to the emission of acausal charges. Hence, we can consider a living causal being as physical, causal, matter plus a certain acausal charge. (See Footnote 2) Thus, the observed total "loss" or dissipation of acausal charge within or by a certain living causal being would signify the causal death of that being.

Such observations - and deductions from them - lead to the following postulates regarding acausal energy, and regarding the properties of acausal objects (or "beings") as those beings (such as living organisms) are known to or are observed by us, in the causal:

(1) An acausal object, or mass, can change without any external force acting upon it - that is, the change is implicit *in* that acausal matter, by virtue of its inherent acausal charge.

(2) The rate of change of an acausal object, or mass, is proportional to its acausal charge.

(3) The change of an acausal object can continue until all its acausal charge has been dissipated.

(4) Acausal charge is always conserved.

(5) An acausal object, or mass, is acted upon by all other acausal matter in the cosmos.

(6) Each acausal object in the physical cosmos acausally attracts or acausally repels every other acausal object in the physical cosmos with a magnitude which is proportional to the product of the acausal charges of those objects, and inversely proportional to the distance between them as measured in causal space. Here, a distinction is made between "acausal attraction/repulsion" and the causal attraction/repulsion we are familiar with from Physics, such as the attraction and repulsion of magnets. The nature of this acausal attraction/repulsion will be discussed in more detail later [See Part Two].

The properties of acausal matter, enumerated above, form the basis for the new Physics which describes acausal energy and its changes, and it is no coincidence that many of them express, for acausal energy/charge, what the ordinary Physics expresses for physical energy/matter and electric charge, since the Physics of causal matter/energy can be considered to be a limiting, or special, or particular, case of the Physics of acausal energy/matter.

Some further elucidations regarding (5) and (6) above may be required, since they may not be so evident as the other postulates.

Postulate (5) arises from the nature of the acausal itself - from the very structure of acausal Space and acausal Time. Thus, causal Space obviously does not exist, there, in the acausal - there is no causal metric and thus no causal separation between acausal objects. In the simplistic sense, all acausal objects are linked or connected - or, more precisely, they are different facets, in certain causal Times, of the one, the same, "thing" (the acausal itself): of that (causally) dimensionally-independent Unity which is the matrix of all such nexions, of all such connexions. We just - from our limited, causal, metrically-FourDimensional-dependant perceptive, perceive such objects as single, unrelated objects, whereas they are just the parts of the indivisible, "dimensionless, time-less", acausal itself. Similarly, since there is no causal Time - no linear cause-and-effect - there is always, again from our limited causal FourDimensional-dependant perspective, a simultaneity, such that the acausal energy that flows through a particular causal nexion and thus animates one particular causal living being, may arise or have arisen from anywhere in the acausal universe - from what we might, again with our limited causal FourDimensional-dependant perspective, describe as another part of the physical universe, billions upon billions of light-years away. That is, there is no amount of causal Time involved in

the travels of such acausal energy, and no limitation of velocity.

Thus, it is possible to theorize that we might, by somehow harnessing acausal energy, and by using and/or creating nexions to the acausal, be able to travel anywhere in the physical universe almost instantaneously.

Postulate (6) arises from the nature of acausal energy which is perceived as possessing three states - (1) when it is flowing from the acausal into the causal; (2) when it is flowing from the causal into the acausal; (3) when it is, momentarily and viewed from limited causal FourDimensional-dependant perspective, in stasis, or "neutral". It is this flow and its direction (causally-observed or manifest) which manifests, in the physical causal universe, the properties of "acausal attraction/repulsion" between acausal objects. The type and magnitude and effects of this "acausal attraction/repulsion" cannot be determined or measured by instruments based on causal Physics; that is, they can only be determined or measured by that which itself possesses acausal energy, and which thus "reacts to" or interacts with, the acausal energy of an acausal object.

The Nature of Life

The acausal energy that animates a living organism may be said to "pattern", or to causally "form" (make whole; animate) the physical matter it consists of, and this acausal energy by its very nature is not static, but is in a constant state of flux - of circulation/movement, between the causal and the acausal. Thus, when a living organism suffers trauma and dies or is killed what occurs is that this flux ceases because the connexion between causal and acausal is lost: outwardly, the organic wholeness, or acausal membrane or acausal "patterning" - that which cosmically distinguishes one living entity from another - disintegrates or is somehow disrupted/destroyed by some form of causal energy/matter. That is, every organism occupies a certain causal Space at a certain causal Time, while also occupying a certain acausal Space within acausal Time, with the causal energy of that being defining this acausal membrane: defining how the causal matter is patterned, or formed.

Thus, the physical form of a living causal being - such as its body - consisting as it does of causal matter occupying a certain causal Space, is a fragile container for the acausal energy that patterns, animates, and fluxes within, that body and which, while that organism lives in the causal, holds its physical matter together as one symbiotic, functioning, unit. Once so animated, formed or patterned by acausal energy, the physical matter has a certain causal life-span - or rather, its physical components do; and this because of the very matter of such dense (acausally-speaking) and often fragile causal matter.

In order to sustain itself, a living causal organism - by its very existence in the causal as a causal being composed of causal matter - must obtain causal energy in the form of, for example, carbohydrates. That is, it ingests sustenance - food - and extracts from this matter the type of causal energy required, in whatever form. However, it is possible to theorize that if a living organism could obtain and in some way use acausal energy itself, it might have no need of such causal matter as sustenance, just as, in theory, such an acquiring of acausal energy could change (that is, make more healthy, and extend) the causal life of such an organism.

Practical Acausal Physics

The basis for practical acausal Physics - and of the technology deriving from it - is five-fold:

- (1) The detection and measurement of acausal charge by new devices which use or which are based - wholly or in part - upon acausal energy;
- (2) Practical experimentation using detected acausal charges;
- (3) The generating and harnessing of acausal energy by new devices and machines which use or which are based - wholly or in part - upon acausal energy;
- (4) The development of a new mathematics to describe the nature of acausal Time and acausal Space, and thus of acausal energy and its changes, of which the propagation of acausal waves, in the causal continuum, is an important part;
- (5) Creating/constructing physical nexions in causal Time and Space.

(1) and (3) above will most probably mean the development of a genuine organic - living technology - and thus the creation of living machines.

If the postulated acausal charges exist, then they should be capable of being detected and their "energy" measured. As mentioned above, such detection and measuring devices cannot be based solely upon causal Physics - that is, such charges will not be detected by devices which measure or detect or use such causal physical things as electrical resistance, or electrical charge, or magnetism, or the electromagnetic spectrum. Instead, new means of detection must be devised, and thus an important question is: what properties do we expect acausal energy (or more precisely, acausal charges) to possess?

We might begin with those things which we observe differentiate living causal organisms from ordinary causal matter. There are the following seven attributes: a living organism respire; it moves; it grows or changes; it excretes waste; it is sensitive to, or aware of, its environment; it can reproduce itself, and it can nourish itself. These, however, are all observable causal phenomena - the basis of the causal science of biology - which can be detected and measured by causal apparatus, even though these attributes may be attributed to, or actually be, some of the causal effects of

acausal charge. That is, we need to try and directly observe one or more of the properties of acausal charge, not some of the causal effects, macroscopic or otherwise, that acausal charge has on living matter.

Thus it seems logical that we turn instead to consider the biological cells that are considered to be the basis of all currently known causal living organisms, for each individual cell - whatever the complexity of the organism of which it is a part - possesses the seven biological attributes of life. According to the theory of acausality, acausal energy and acausal charge - which we have been propounding - each individual cell, since it is alive and the basic unit of causal life, must be animated by, and somehow contain, acausal energy and thus acausal charge. Hence, observation of such an individual cell should reveal - with the appropriate apparatus - the presence of basic acausal charge, provided that such apparatus as we can construct is capable of detecting - sensitive enough to detect - the amount of acausal charge present in such a cell; which amount of acausal charge is most probably quite small.

This seems the best direct and causal experimental approach, rather than trying to initially deduce - based on various assumptions - what particular part, if any, of such an individual cell (such as the nucleus, or the DNA, or the cytoplasm) may be the source (a nexion) of acausal energy, and thus the emitter of acausal charge/acausal waves.

Therefore, what is required is to construct some experimental apparatus which can detect the acausal charge/acausal waves emanating from either one living cell, or some small living collocation of cells.

Which returns us to the basic question: what properties can we expect acausal charges to possess? Can we expect acausal charges to somehow alter in a detectable way the fabric of the causal continuum (other than the obvious one of animating causal matter making it thus alive)? To somehow interact with some aspect or aspects of our physical universe - causing some changes in, for example, causal energy or the very structure of acausal Space itself? If this is the case, then it should be possible to construct an experimental apparatus to detect such causal changes. Or is this, and would this be, an altogether fruitless pursuit because acausal charges by their very nature would not produce such causal effects, so that we would have to construct an apparatus capable of detecting the very acausal charges themselves; using for this apparatus something acausal? If this latter option, then what would this "something acausal" be? Would it be something living which, by virtue of being alive and thus possessed of acausal energy, would - in accord with postulates (5) and (6) above - be somehow "sensitive to", or "aware of", the nearby presence of other acausal energy, and if so, how might we quantitatively measure this "acausal affect"?

Both of these approaches have some merit. In the first instance, we might consider what, if any, causal changes - however minute - might be observed by conventional causal apparatus and methods when two living cells, or two small living collocation of cells, are brought together in close proximity. Such causal changes may be chemical, or physical, and the detection of such changes - if any - would involve long and very complex analysis. For instance, does the cytoskeleton of a cell change in any detectable way?

However, given the complexity of the observations that would have to undertaken, their variety (because of the number of possibilities for such change), the sophisticated experimental laboratory equipment required, the smallness of probable changes, and the currently speculative nature of the theory of acausal energy, it seems highly unlikely that such experiments will be done in the near future.

Therefore, the best experimental approach might be the second one: that of constructing an entirely new apparatus capable of detecting the very acausal charges themselves and using, for this apparatus, something acausal. The base for one such scientific "apparatus" is outlined in Part Four. However, it is possible to speculate that we already have, available to us, a rudimentary and rather experimental detector of such acausal energy that requires some further development and significant refinement if it is going to be successfully employed in experiments which are subject to the criteria of scientific experiments. The basis for this already existing detector is that functioning, and (according to some criteria, at least) highly evolved, living organism which is the individual human being.

The functional part of this particular detector of acausal energy is the hitherto rather neglected and currently very underused and underdeveloped faculty of empathy. Thus, such a "detector" is an empath (a specialized, new, and still evolving type of human being), since empathy can be considered to be an awareness, by us, as individuals, of not only the acausal connexions that bind all causal life, but also of the "nature" of each individual connexion, each nexion to the acausal, each living causal organism. This is a new type of "knowing": the knowing the acausal, and an awareness of the presence of acausal energy. To be useful, scientifically, this particular faculty has to be developed and refined. (See Footnote 3)

While this concept of using human detectors will undoubtedly seem implausible to many, the important considerations - the real criteria - are (1) whether such detectors actually work; and (2) whether they can provide experimental data according to scientific criteria. These acausal detectors already meet the first criteria, for the majority of human beings, never mind specialized empaths, are already aware, or can determine by various means, whether something is "alive", that is, possessed of acausal energy. The empath takes this basic, rudimentary and often quite unscientific awareness, much further so that it is, or becomes, a new, special, type of knowledge: the basis of a new science which may tentatively be called acausology - the study of the acausal. A few such empaths exist, and while their results regarding the detection and the classification of acausal energy are promising, they are not yet qualitative enough to be regarded as scientifically useful, accurate or acceptable. However, the science of acausology - and the training and refinement of the empathy of these empaths - is still at an early stage, and further progress is being made, and will undoubtedly continue to be made. Furthermore, this "apparatus" already involves both macroscopic and microscopic detection, and thus is not restricted to experiments relating to one living cell, or some small living collocation of cells, and has already provided some useful and usable data.

Notes

(1) For convenience, the causal universe - of causal Space and causal Time - will often be referred to as "the causal"; and the acausal universe - acausal Space and acausal Time - as "the acausal".

Also, causal/acausal matter can be taken to refer to causal/acausal energy (and vice versa), the equivalency of matter and energy being accepted.

(2) The analogy here is with the concept of charged particles known to us from causal Physics, which charged particles, when in motion, form the elementary basis of understanding electricity.

Thus, acausal charges (or acausal waves) may be considered as a kind of acausal counterpart of electromagnetic waves, which acausal charges are produced by the movement of acausal energy in the causal. For convenience, we shall continue to mostly refer to acausal charge, although this term should be taken as implying acausal waves.

(3) Some details regarding how such development and refinement may be obtained are outlined in Appendix 3.

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The text above is taken from Part One of *The Physics of Acausal Energy*

Part One: An Outline of the New Physics

Part Two: Acausal Energy and the Propagation of Acausal Waves in the Causal Continuum

Part Three: The New Mathematics of Acausal Time and Space

Part Four: Practical Experiments

Part Five: Acausal Technology - Generating and Harnessing Acausal Energy

Appendix 1: The Search for Acausal Charge

Appendix 2: Creating Physical Nexions in Causal Time and Space

Appendix 3: Developing and Refining the Faculty of Empathy

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